A

REVIEW

OFTHE

STATE

OF THE

BRITISH NATION.

Thursday, October 9. 1707.

A ND how now are we to prove this Negative, that the Notion spread abroad in the World of our being dejected and discouraged, is fictious, and only raised by those that would have it be so—Let us divide this Enquiry a little, and examine the Particulars.

First, We are not discouraged abroad.

Secondly, We are not discouraged at

the Emperor, upon the earnest Sollicitation of so many of his Friends, and whose Zeal for his Service he could have no Reason to question, would have delay'd or deserved his Expedition unto Naples, especially when so promising an Emerprize, as that he Thoulon, was upon the Anvil, and which required all the Power, and all the Strength; the whole Empire and its Allies could have drawn together; and the Miscarriage of which I can key to nothing so directly, as the Want of Force, and the Want of being under the Walls of his sooners, both which the laying that Enterprize aside would have prevented. 2. We might very reasonably have expected to have kept our Footing in Spain, or at least not to have received a a Blow so facel to all our Affairs there, as that of the Battle of Almanya, which of

the Porces had kept together, as one Part defir'd, or entirely separated, as the other Part defir'd, might very eafily have been done. 3. We might very reasonably haveexpected, that the Germans would not have been so buffoon'd, as they have been on. the Rbine; that they would not have been frighted out of the Lines of Stolbeffen, without a Stroke striking, and have fled from Post to Pillar ever lince, hunted like a Partridge upon the Mountains by the French, and be in no Condition to prevent the ravaging their Country from the Main to the Danube, and thence to the Mountains of Tyrol I confess, 'tis a dull Story to laugh at, but who can help it; when they hear the Gennaus boaft of taking the Caffle of Homberge in the black Forrest, and thereby fecuring the Palles on that fide, about 14 Days after Monsieur Vivanse with 4000 Horse had lay'd all Suabia under Contributious, even to the Frontiers of Bavaria, and being come home again, had lodg'd his Call and his Hoftages in Fort Khiel over against smasburgh; but this is the German Way of doing Bulinels, and we are to expeet no better, till new Measures are taken among them, which we hope is now at hand.

Thele, I say, were some of our reasonable Expectations, and it is with no Difficulty that I own, we are disappointed in these—But it does no ways follow from thence, that we are discouraged or dejected, I mean abroad; and I call it, WE, that is, WE as a Consederacy, WE the Allies; and that it is not so, is plain from the new Measures now taken there, and the committing the Command of the Imperial Army to the Elector of Hannover—Or to speak more expressively, from his Accept-

ing it.

The Elector of Hunnover is not a Prince of so little discerning, nor so little can jour of his own Reputation in the Matter of Command, as to go into the Field without Probabilities; he has no need to play a defperate Game, nor is he so rash a Prince, or so destitute of Council, as not to know his own Interest.—Shall I go farther? He had a Prince so unsite for the great Article of Government, which attends him bere;

you have not a Fool in Store to reign over you, he is a Prince generally supposed to understand the several Interests, Strengths, and Extents of the Power of Europe, as well as any Prince in Europe; and we may thence reasonably argue, he would not accept the Charge of General over the Imperial Armies, if the Case was desperate; nay, if he were not well affar'd, it not only could, but shall certainly be retriev'd and recover'd.

At least this is fair arguing, and is very well to my Purpole; it is a certain Sign, the Allies are not discouraged, are under no Dejections, when they part with a Person of so much Value to them, and in whom this Nation especially has so much Concern.

If it were a desperate Case; if it were a loft Cause; if there was no Hopes of recovering things again, they must have very little Respect for the House of Hannover, and for the Person of the Elector in particular, and leaft of all for Englands that would expose that Prince to the Discouragements and Disadvantages, which conflantly attend such Cases. It is therefore to me a Token, that there are not Hopes only, but a certain Profpect of retrieving the miserable Posture of the Empires Affairs on that side ; or else, neither would the Confederates have shown to tittle Concern for that Prince, as to venture him in it, or himself have shewn so little Judgment as to accept

I could give farther Arguments to prove the Satisfaction the Confederates yet have, in the Success of the War, and one more is the Marriage of the Princess of Wolfembuttel with King Charles III. Perhaps it will be faid, that Part of the Affairs of the World go always on in their own Courfe, let the War go which way it will: But on the other hand, it would have something so ridiculous in it, to make a Pompous Marriage of a Princess of her Quality, and have such Preparations made for the Wedding, suiting the Character of both, and in the Terms of a King and Queen of Spain: I say, it would have something so ridiculous in it, that no Prince in the World would expose hintself to, if he was not well assuring.

or in full Expediation of finishing happily the War before him, norwithflanding aff the Disappointments of this Summers

Campaign.

2. I come now to our Discouragements at Home; and I shall put the Question here to our Democrisan Gentlemen, that are al ways laughing at their Countries Difasters, and let them answer it in what Terms they please. Pray, Gentlemen, in what do our Dejections and Difcouragements appear? I know, some of these Phlegmatick People are Stock-Jobbers; pray, Gentlemen, how much is Stock fallen upon these Discourage. ments? It was always a Teft of the riling and falling of Parties in England, and was particularly remarkable in the Case of the Occasional Bill, that as that fell or advanc'd id its Prospect, the Stocks and publick Credits would rise and fall, and 'twas a true Test of the Nations Opinion in that Bill-

When it was going forward, and the Tories in Hopes, Stock always fell, publick Credit run low, and the Discouragements of the People appear'd in their Backwardness to part with their Money on the Adventures of the State, expecting we would run into Extravagancy, and fall loto their Breaches among one another. And on the other hand, when the Bill-run backward, and secciv'd any Slur; when it was lost in the House of Lords, and Tacking banter'd by its own Party in the Commons, what was the Case, Stacks run bigb, every thing fold well? And this by the Way is a good Proof, that the Money and the Irade, generally speaking, lyes among the Whigs; but that the their by

that by the by:

To come to the same Trial, pray, Gentiemen, examine this Case, and tell us, since the Battle at Almanza, or the Taking the Lines of stolkoffen, nay, since the Disappointment at Thoulon, how much is the Psice of your Stock fallen? How much is the publick Credit sunk?—Will you foll any of vour Annuicies, whose Foundation of our Government, and the Foundation of our Government depends much upon this War?—Will you fell any of the Annuities, I say, to a little Los? Will you take Exchequer-Bills without Interest, and Banko

feal'd Bills at 3 1. per Cent. This would never be, if we were dejected and under Dis

couragements at the War.

Publick Disafters always affed publick Credit: and if the French should get the better of us, we shall have Reason to let still the high Rate of things; no Questian, the Rate of publick Funds cannot come up to the Old Essi-India Company's Enigma,

That Stock should fall;
When Sales surmount the Coast.
And rife again
When Ships are lost.

It is true, the Funds of our Banks, Exchequer Notes: Annuiries, Gr. are lo well fertled, that no Revolution can eafily huse them, and whatever Difatter fliould befall England, they would be secure: But it is very certain, that should we suffer any Capital Difafter in the War; should we have our Armies or our Fleets defeated, as the French have had; should we come to be under real and just Apprehensions of a powerful Descent upon us, as they were last Year ; in such a Case, all the advanc'd Prices, all the imaginary Value, all the jobbing Ex-crescences of our Pands and Stocks, like the Rult upon from, would scale off and be gone; nothing would fland but the Solid. the Capital, the Foundation, which cannot be hurr.

If this does not yet happen, where then is the Discouragement; where are these Plague Tokens, that threaten the sudden Death of the State? It cannot be, its all Chymerical, antempty Notion, and no more— Tis indeed, what the honest Gentlemen Facolites would have; they would have us mourn; that they may laugh; they would have the Nation ligh, that they may ling; they would have us be dejected, that they may insult; We do not know indeed, what GOD, surthe Nation's Sins, may bring upon us; but for the present, we can thank Heaven, they are mistaken; they neither can prove, the Nation is dejected, nor shew us a Reason, why they should be so.

MISCELLANEA.

Mr. REVIEW. IN one of your late Reviews, Dated September 6. Tou feem to answer the Reheartal's Objection very faintly-He fays, the Scots Presbyserians will pull down the Church of England, if possible; that 'tis their Principle, be proves by an Address of theirs to the Parliament against the Treaty, wherein they professis; and that if they have Opportunity, those Principles will naturally lead them to it, is very just arguing; pray, bow will your an-fwer that? — Your saying these People are Cameronians, and disown'd by the Kirk of Scotland, is a weak Argument; for they are Agreat People, and may either do it without the Kirk, or the Kirk may joyn with them, or they may be oblig'd by them to joyn in this Allion; and where are we then, is it fafe to unite with such People?

This is a nice Gentleman indeed. The Kirk of Scotland may be conquer'd by the Cameronians, Ergd, the Church of England must not unite with the Kirk of Scotland-F. Answer to thi Gentleman, I mufferave Leave to fay to him by Way of Information.

1. Sir, I perceive, you do not under-

Atand the Union.

2. You know very little of the Cameromigus.

3. You do not fee lato the unfair Beha-

viour of the Rebearfal.

Of all which, I shall take the Liberty to speak a little in my next, and will undertake, you shall acknowledge the two first, and bluf in Behalf of the last.

ADVERTISEMENIS.

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